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THE SUN, New York City.

It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for bheation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Hawallan Affair.

It appears that the President and the senate are disposed to grant the request of the provisional Government established at Honolulu, that the Hawaiian Islands be aunexed to the United States. The House of Representatives hesitates, although it is Democratic by a large majority, and although the traditions of the Democratic party point unmistakably to an acceptance of the opportunity now offered us for acquiring a coign of vantage in the Pacific.

Texas was annexed under circumstances Canalogous to those which are presented in the case of the Hawaiian Islands. American settlers in Texas had obtained political ascendancy, and had established a provis-Sonal Government in the place of that which had been administered by Mexicans of Spanish descent and half breeds. The organizers of the Texan republic applied for admission to the Union, and, had their application been refused, they would have ac cepted a British protectorate. That such result was desired by English statesmen was suspected at the time, and is now known to have been a fact.

There was a strong argument against the admission of Texas which thes not exist in the case of the Hawniian Islands. Texas had been included in the federal republic of Mexico, and it was absolutely certain that the annexation of the former country would involve war with the latter. Mexico had a moral right to oppose the incorporation of Texas with the United States. No country In the world has a moral right to thwart the wish of the organizers of the Hawalian epublic to be admitted to the Union.

It is said that the components of the mixed Hawnijan repulation include, becides the native Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, who are not qualified to enjoy democratic institutions. It will be for the Hawaiian republic to exercise the right which belongs to each of our States. the right to fix for itself the conditions of enaturalization. The Hawalian republic also, precisely like one of our States, will shave the right to determine the limitations of its suffrage, so long as they do not withhold voting capacity on the ground of race. color, or previous condition of servitude They can adopt an educational or a property test. Under the Government which has just been overthrown, a property qualification was required for voters for the upper House of the Hawalian Legislature This feature of the former Government worked very well. A similar property quali-Scation obtained in New York for years after the adoption of the State Constitution.

No reasonable objection can be made to Immediate acquiescence in the request of the Hawaiian envoys. If we rebuff them. they will turn to England, as Texas would have done some forty years ago, had the Democratic party, then dominant, been wanting in a far-sighted patriotism.

Hawaii as a Pacific Outpost.

"Opposite the very portals of this commerce, and in its track, lie these islands, keeping, as it were, watch and ward over this entire coast. Plant an active enemy upon them, and even if he were the most ansignificant of the maritime powers, he would probably annihilate this commerce. Florida and Alabama would, intrenched in these marine fortresses, harass all profit pout of it. In the hands of England or France the effect would be to enable either of these powers to shut us out of the great Thichway of the Pacific, and lock us up, so far as commerce is concerned, within our own mountain ranges."

Such was the language of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, when the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii came under discussion many years ago. The treaty was struck, and from that day to this both the commercial and the strategic importance of Hawaii have steadily increased. Its sugar product alone was tenfold as great in 1890 as in 1876, the year of the trenty; and reciprocally our Pacific coast exports to Honolulu had many times multiplied. Vaster still had been the growth in the mil-Stary value of the archipelago, with the extension of rallways across the continent and the beginning of the Isthmus canals.

Admiral Pourrest once said that " with the

islands, our Pacific coast is impregnable; without them, it is defenceless." And the London Times long ago declared that "the maritime power that holds Pearl River Harbor and moors her fleet there, holds the key of the North Pacific." The Government of the United States has a unval and coaling station at Page Page, in the island of Tutuila, but that concerns mainly our interests in Central Polynesia, and the trade from San Francisco or the Isthmus to Sydney and Auckland. The commercial route between Australia and Vancouver will long be in great part for British ships. But Hawaii lies in the direct path between San Francisco and Hong Kong, and is the natu rai mid-station for Pacific commerce north of the equator. Our Samoan harbor has its uses for trade in and through the South but the strategic centre of the North Paeific. It is in the straight route from the Sicaragua Canal to China.

If so important to the United States, it be understood what a menace to America Hawaii might become should it over fall into the hands of England. Relizing its importance as a station not only between her Australian and her Canadian ions, but between Panama and Japan, she would make Honolulu another Gibraltar. Forts, dockyards, and repair shops would spring up, and the island of Oahu would be not only the refuge of her feets and her Pacific commerce, but a perpetual peril to our coast.

Under Gen. GRANT'S Administration Secretary Fish declared that "the position of the Sandwich Islands as an outpost fronting and commanding the whole of our possessions on the Pacific Ocean gives to the future of those islands a peculiar interest to the Government and people of the United States." Their transfer to any other maritime power, he said, "would threaten a military surveillance in the Pacific similar to that which Bermuda has afforded in the Atlantic. The latter has been submitted to from necessity, inasmuch as it was congenital with our Government, desire no additional similar

any future time use them to our disadvantage." This declaration was a legitimate development, under the experience of the civil war, from the assertion of Mr. WEB-STER, thirty years earlier, that the United States would "pever consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe," nor to have enforced against them "demands manifestly unjust and inconsistent with a bona fide independence." It was a legitimate development, also, from Mr. MARCY's ansouncement that "we are resolved that no other power or State shall establish any protectorate over them." Several years later Mr. BLAINE showed how the progress of events had still further developed American policy and responsibility in declaring that the United States Government had al ready acquired "a legitimately dominant influence in the North Pacific which it can never consent to see decreased." innamuch as "the situation of the Hawaiian Islands, giving them the strategic control of the North Pacific, brings their possession within the range of questions of purely American policy.'

Hawaii's own unsought-for action nov forces the development of purely American policy to another stage. Is there a doubt what that development should be?

Mistakes in London.

"We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it. Obviously the native Government ought to be restored, for the revolution is the work of discontented, seilish foreigners, chiefly Yankees. Such is the insolent comment of the Euglish daily newspaper of largest circulation. upon the Hawaiian revolution and the proposition of annexation. Observe, first, the threat that Great

Britain will not permit annexation, then the assertion that the policy of the United States will not permit it. There is a front of bluster with a rear of reservation. Surely Englishmen cannot be so foolish as to suppose that if the United States wishes to annex the Sandwich Islands and the Islands wish to be annexed, the agnexation is to be prevented by the fear of Great Britain. That nation does not possess the power of veto over measures determined by the representatives of the American people. As to the policy of the American Government in regard to the acquisition of new territory. England should not depend too much upon precedent. The United States will make its own policy and create precedents if necessary. There is no essential difference between the case of Alaska and that of Hawaii; and the commercial and military reasons for the annexation of the latter are beyond question. No doubt the London Telegraph would

like to have the deposed Queen restored and English influence made paramount in Hawaii, or a pretext found for English occupation. No doubt those eminently unselfish persons, the English, would like to gobble up Hawaii as they have gobbled up every other island in the Pacific they could get hold of. But Hawaii happens to be a commercial dependency of the United States already. She wishes now to be annexed politically. The United States is able to take care of this business without interference from Great Britain. And the honey-hearted philanthropists of London may be sure that the natives will be well taken care of, if annexation comes, much better than the philanthropists have treated their negroes in Jamaica, for instance.

We mention these little circumstances because there seems to be an impression in the London newspaper offices that the United States will yield as easily to pressure as Egypt has just yielded. This is a mistake. It is also a mistake to think that Great Britain is the only country that has the right to annex other countries. It is a mistake to suppose that the United States is not competent to look after its own interests. It strikes us that our English A power with a fleet consisting only of the friends are showing Great Britain's hand in the matter with unusual simplicity.

No Evasion! No False Pretences!

We notice in various quarters the indications, more or less distinct, of a disposition among certain schools of Democrats to emasculate and nullify the Chicago platform of 1892 respecting the tariff.

That platform is a model of clear, decided, unequivocal statement. It expresses most plainly and forcibly the intellectual ground on which the advocates of the free trade doctrine must rest their case. "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party," says the platform,"that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." This is the doctrine proclaimed by the party and established by the voting of November, when Mr. CLEVELAND and the new Democratic Congress were elected by large and unexpected majorities; and it is a doctrine from which there should now

be no retreat and no variation. Yet in some spheres of political activity. high and low, we see the signs of a purpose to vary and depart from this advanced doctrine; and we make haste to say that any such course on the part of the Democratic party, or of its chosen representatives, will not only be unworthy of them and insulting to the people who have given them these great majorities, but will certainly be productive of political disaster, if not of Beas: but Hawaii is not only the mercantile party overthrow. We say this all the more carnestly because the doctrine in question is not ours, and has never been the doctrine of those Democratic statesmen, such as ANDREW JACKSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and SAMUEL J. RANDALL, to whom we have been accustomed to look for instruction in regard to the principles of public policy. In the recent election all our appeals for support to the Democratic cause grew out of considerations having no relation to the tariff; but when the people in a national election approve a party platform by such vast majorities, we are bound to maintain that they mean the whole of it and not any specific section only. It is true, the subject which seemed of the most vital moment, the controversy respecting the Force bill, was then dis-

> with a purpose no less determined. There must, then, be no evasion and no false pretences respecting the tariff on the

posed of forever; but we maintain also that

the question of the tariff, second in im-

portance only to the Force bill, was also

voted upon with equal intelligence and

of carrying out the wishes of the Democracy, and realizing the measures on which the people have pronounced. That duty is to remove from the statute book and from the administration of the Government every measure, every trace, every root and fibre of the protectionist policy. It must be dealt with just as any old thing should be dealt with, which the people have condemned as contrary to the Constitution. It must be extirpated. It must be made a matter of history only. The protectionist system must be extinguished, and the free trade system must be established in its place. Anything short of this will be false to the platform of the Democratic party, and false to the pledges of those who have been elected to office by the ballots of its voters.

The Singular Result in North Dakota.

The returns of the late election present many curious features, but probably none more curious than the result in North Dakota. Such a concatenation of apparently contradictory results has never before been produced by the system of choosing Presidential electors in the United States.

North Dakota is a Republican Common wealth, much resembling the adjoining State of Minnesota in its support of Republican candidates, but having, unlike Minnesota, a very strong free silver party. The Democrats of North Dakota, like their political brethren in Vermont, make up in respectability and patriotism for what they lack in numbers. In the election of 1888 they constituted 31 per cent. of the voting population; in the election of 1889 they eached 33 per cent., and 34 per cent. in the tidal wave of 1800. Many of them incline to Farmers' Alliance notions, and success for a Democratic electoral ticket in November was, therefore, regarded as impossible. The Weaverites of North Dakota early in the late canvass put three electors in the field. The Republicans followed with three HARRISON electors. Then the Democrats endorsed the WEAVER ticket with the hope of keeping the State from Mr. HARRISON, and in the event of a close contest, throwing the determination of the election into the Democratic House of Representatives. The contest was close. The highest elec-

tor, RONDSVEDT, a Weaverite, received 17,700 votes. The next highest elector, WILLIAMS, also a Weaverite, obtained 17,520, and the third elector, Wamberg, a Republican, received 17,519. Following them came the remaining WEAVER elector with 17,513 and the two remaining Harrison electors with 17,486 and 17,400 respectively.

RONDSVEDT, WILLIAMS, and WAMBERG obtained certificates of election, and when they met in Bismarck as the North Dakota Board of Electors on Jan. 9, Mr. Rondsvedt was elected Chairman and Mr. WILLIAMS Secretary. The Chairman having called the electors to order, the Secretary, pre-sumably on Wamberto's motion, there being no one else to make it, called the roll, as the law provides, and each of the electors declared his choice. The Chairman voted for CLEVELAND. The Secretary voted for WEAVER. The remaining member voted for HARRISON. Thus, every one of the three Presidential candidates received an electoral vote in North Dakota, and yet not any one of the candidates can be said to have carried the State. More surprising still, the most numerous body of voters, the Republicans, polled the smallest vote for their successful elector, and the least numerous body of voters, the Democrats, were represented by the elector who polled the highest. If the totals of the two electors who voted respectively for Mr. WEAVER and Mr. HARRISON be taken as the measure of the support of those candidates, WEAVER led HARRISON by one vote in North Dakota, the shortest lead ever known in a Presidential contest in the United States. It

was 17,520 to 17,519. Perhaps the oddest thing about the result in North Dakota is the fact that Mr. CLEVELAND, who received no popular vote there whatever, had one electoral vote; and that in the first Presidential contest in which the new State participated, it divided its electoral favors so evenly and impartially that all three candidates carried it!

Two Adjournments.

On Thursday last the following resolution was adopted "amid laughter and applause by the State Senate of Texas":

"Whereus, The most remarkable circumstance within the memory of man has recently occurred in the State of Kansas in the election of Judge Marrs, a lifelong Democrat and leader of many forlorn hopes in that State, to the United States Senate; therefore be it "Remired. That as an empression of our profound satis faction and gratitude for this culmination of a political contest, this body do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock."

As it is by no means certain that the election of Mr. MARTIN is the culmination of the contest for the Senatorship in Kansas, and as that lifelong Democrat and leader of forlorn hopes seems to have become a Hayseed Socialist, the congratulations of the Texas Senate may be thought a little green and immature. Still, as the Texas Legislature is not always certain whether it is the Texas Legislature or a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, its joy over the election of Mr. MARTIN is natural. The election of Democratic Senators from States long Republican will, we trust, become so common an event as not to be celebrated unusually in the Lone Star State. Still, the Texas Senate did no harm in adjourning and the reason given for the adjournment

has a certain novelty. On Friday the Arkansas House of Repre sentatives adjourned out of respect for Mr. BLAINE. Such a mark of respect was es pecially proper on the part of the representatives of a Southern State, because Mr. BLAINE, as the strenuous opponent of the original Force bill, had deserved the respect and the sympathy of the Democrats of the South. But when the motion to adjourn was made, McMULLEN of Yell thought he saw his opportunity and tugged at the forelock thereof. Mo MULLEN of Yell "sprang to his feet" and proceeded to put them into his mouth with neatness and despatch. "If the JAMES G. BLAINE part of the motion is left out," said the man of Yell. "I will vote for the motion." Great confusion, groans, and hisses. The young member from Yell was surrounded by older men, who tried to bring him to reason. They told him that Mr. BLAINE had been a friend of the South, an enemy of the Force bill. To no purpose. McMullen of Yell stood as firm as the unbending and consistent mule. The motion for adjournment prevailed, but McMullen of Yell had photographed himself upon the memory of mankind.

Where was McMULLEN of Yell before o'clock last Friday? He may have been mighty in Yell, and a man of mark in Little Rock, but the larger world knew him not By five minutes past 4 he had achieved greatness. Yet it may pain him in the future, when he has tarried in Yell until his mental beard has grown, to remember outposts in the hands of these who may at 1 part of those who are charged with the duty I the exact way in which he shot up into

notice at 4:05 P. M. Jan. 27, 1893. Let us be gentle with McMullen of Yell, though. He was studying the manufacture of pies out of Yell county mud when Mr. BLAINS was fighting the Force bill. When he has read a little more history he will not be as proud of himself as he was last Friday.

Rapid Transit in the Air.

If there be any people who really believe that actual rapid transit is beyond the capabillty of an elevated system, we suggest that they board a Pennsylvania express

train and ride out of Jersey City. They will soon find themselves on the same sort of an elevated structure as that in town here, and going at forty-five miles an hour. If the Pennsylvania engine, weighing sixty tons, can travel safely at this rate of speed, what is to prevent a twenty-ton Manhattan engine from doing the same Nothing but the opportunity.

The talk about the elevated rallways be ing unable to provide rapid transit if they should receive the necessary permission, is the talk of rectifiable ignorance, where it is not the utterance of mendacity pure and simple.

Here we have a Commission especially constituted for the purpose of furnishing New York city with means of travel commensurate in every respect with its topography and its business. All that needs to be done is to say the word. The quicker it is heard the better.

The Senate passed the Anti-Option bill yesterday by the surprising vote of 40 to 29. This reminds us of a remark Count GUROWSKI once made to Senator CHARLES SUMNER: "ZOOMNER." said the enraged Pole. "you are a ass!"

The conduct of the World newspaper or the rapid transit question has every appearance of an attempt to levy blackmail.

The religious people of this city and country never, at any other time, strove as hard as they are striving in these times to promote the cause of religion in the munity. They give their personal effort to it, they contribute lavishly to it, and they devise novel means of getting people interested in it. We must admit that the adversaries of relig ion, known as agnostics, skeptics, infidels, or atheists, are also extraordinarily busy and bombilatory in our generation. To all intersted onlookers it is obvious that the faith has very strong hold upon mankind in these closing years of the nineteenth century.

It is hard to see how any man with the eye of a Greek of Phidias's time, and the spirit of a Roman of CESAR's time, and the essential prehensiveness of an American of our own times, who must always be pleased by looking at the artistle and serviceable feminine dress now in fashion, the street dress, the household dress, the playhouse dress, or the ballroom dress, each of which is so admirably adapted to place, occasion, and dreumstance, can favor the new crinoline novement, the hoopskirt or bustle revival Still, we apprehend that, in so far as the ratopinions are not worth the wick of a tallow

One of the excellent and serviceable es tablishments in this city is the Hebrew Technical Institute, the last year's report of which we have just received. In it young men who have an aptitude for mechanics are taught various skilled trades, and the report gives vidence that its graduates are trained in a way that must make them superior workers n wood, fron, electricity, the building and other industries. There are now 050 members of the Hebrew Institute.

We have also the report of the New York Trade Schools, another industrial establishment which we have repeatedly found occasion to commend. There are now 507 young people in these schools, all of them learning trades and thus preparing to take their places in the world as skilled workers. In this establishment, as in the Hebrew Institute, the course of instruction is most excellent.

Let our American boys who need to earn their own living learn good trades, and they will be very sure of earning it all their lives long.

A week ago there were over 20,000 boomers squatting along the borders of the Cherokee Strip, ready to rush upon it as soon as the President gives notice that it is open for seitle ment. As other droves of them were on the way, there must be more than enough of them there by this time to take up every quarter section in the 600,000 acres of the Strip, and to build up all the county seats that have seen located. The boomers may have to wait while yet. The negotiations with the Cherosees are not entirely completed; Congress has not yet taken final action upon the pur chase bill. by which over \$8,000,000 is appropriated; and President HARRISON may not be able to issue his opening proclamation before the end of his term of office. We must sympathize with the anxious, wearled, excited boomers, who are squatting along the Strip all through this cold veather, with short supplies of corn meal and

The land of the Strip is said to be better than any other lands thereabout, very pleasant, fer tile, and well watered, adapted to the growth not only of grain, but also of cotton and to bacco. If the boomers can get on to it in time to raise crops this year, they will be happy indeed. Luck to them in these frosty nights!

We must suppose that Senator CHANDLEA has changed his onlinion on the subject of immigration since last December, when he demanded the immediate passage of the bill which he had drawn up for the exclusion of all steerage passengers for the space of one year, to begin with. The new bill which was eported by him on Monday last from the Sonate Committee on Immigration is of very little account, and its adoption will cause hardly any diminution of immigration to our ports It provides merely for a few meagre amendments to the existing laws, by which the "excluded classes" are slightly increased, by which European applicants for steerag tickets to this country shall be required to answer a number of prescribed quesfor steerage passengers shall be bettered Whether this bill shall become law or shall be defeated, our immigration policy will continue to be, in all essential features, the same as it has been. If it had been the law last year, we do not believe it would have excluded thousand of the alien immigrants who landed at our ports.

When Benator CHANDLES, at the opening of this session of Congress, introduced his bill for the total suspension of immigration for a year, there was much shouting in its favor; but very soon that shouting was interrupted. The commercial and business men of the country began to realize that the sudden adoption of this radical policy would seriously affect the public interests; the majority of the Republicans in Congress were afraid to support the policy embodied in the bill; the great body of the Democrats in both Houses disapproved of the terms of the bill; Congressmen soon ascertained by the remonstrances sent to them that large numbers o their constituents were strongly opposed to its several Western Legislatures took ground against it; and it was made evident by the resolutions of many unions that "labor" was not in favor of it. Then there were other pe culiar incidents of opposition to it. Irish-American eltizens were unwilling that all immigration from Ireland should be suddealy and totally prohibited; our German American and Scandinavian citizens raised of immigrants from their native countries;

LOTS OF POLICE BOARD BUSINESS. and like manifestations were made by other foreign-born citizens of other races. Senator CHANDLER had not anticipated these manifes tations against the exclusion policy; and, when he ascertained how formidable they

lieved, would be put through Congress on the His new bill, as we have said, is unimportant. Its passage or its failure will hardly interest even the Atlantic steamship companies, which have been specially desirous that Congress

were, he ceased to push the bill which he had

introduced, and which, it was at one time be-

hould adopt a fixed policy upon the subject of immigration.

We need a large policy thereupon, one that is judiciously restrictive, that is safe and practicable, and that will effectually bar out the undesirables who are of evil omen to our ountry. If we are to have any measure of the kind from the present Congress, we must have it in a very short time.

Has THE SUN never heard of Omaha, of Og-No. never. The only Western centre of high old culture is Chicago.

The earthquake in the Island of Zante yesterday affords another illustration of the fact that the severity of earth movements is often greater in soft, fertile regions than among rock-ribbed hills and mountains. It is in the plain of eastern Zante, and not among its western bills, that the damage has been done. In the latest great earthquake in Japan the shocks originated among the mountains, but their appalling severity and destructiveness were manifested in the rich Gifu plain near by.

THE SUN'S remark of recent date that the copulous, rich, and energetic State of Caliform a has never yet produced any literary man of quality has prompted Mr. Ambrose BIERCE of San Francisco to compose an essay on the subject. He does not dispute the ac curacy of our distressful remark: he does not give the name of a single author of California nativity among the twelve hundred thousand people of the State; and, finally, he turns upon us with a demand for a list of the eminenauthors born in New York! His attempt to ac count for the mournful literary sterility of the Golden State is untoward. He says it has not long been settled; it is yet young. Why now, in so far as age is concerned, we take leave to observe that California is, in proper sense, as old as any other State of the Union. As a political organization under the American flag, California is not yet fifty years of age; but it must not be forgotten that the white Americans by whom it has been populated within the last half century went to it from the older States, carrying with them these old States, so that, in reality, California must be regarded as of the same age as New York or New England, the people of which went out there. The plea of youth, therefore which Mr. Brence sets up for California is in

When Mr. Bierce, who is a slashing and clever writer, has got through with his defensive argument, he steps right up in front of us and demands whether we "always keep up a vigilant lookout for manifestations of literary talent in California?" We answer in stento rian tones that we do! We keep an eye on such books as are got out there, and on the nagazines that are set up there, and on the newspapers printed there. If any manifestation of the native genius of California has escaped our notice, we shall be thankful to the man who will call our attention to it.

Mind you, we are proud of California-how melodious her name! We appreciate her beauty, her virtue, her noble spirit, and all the favors we have received from her; and it is in sadness that we are compelled to agree with Mr. AMEROSE BIEROE of San Francisco, that he has never yet given us any of that golden literature of science, love, or knowledge which gloritles any part of the world in which it is roduced. Arise and shine, California! The Bohemian Club is defective, and its delightful 'high jinks'' at midnight form a poor substitute for the essential spirit.

The complete failure of the recent attempt to disturb the peace of the republic of Mexico has greatly strengthened the hands of President Diaz. It has again become evident that he enjoys the support of an overwhelming majority of the Mexican people. and that the malcontents cannot muster any force whatever in opposition to his Government. As a candidate for the fourth term of he Presidency, upon which he entered in De ember, he polled the votes of more than three-fourths of the voters of the country; he was sustained by the Governors o all the twenty-seven States, and he was avored by the army, which is a power in Mexico. In the Congress which recently adjourned, there was hardly any oppo sition to his administration; and, in fact, the opposition party has been powerless since the lefeat of GONZALEZ, eight years ago. His statesmanship is esteemed by his countrynen, and his policy, which is pacific, temper ate, and progressive, has obviously been adantageous to the Mexican people.

Since the overthrow of the MAXIMILIAN em-

pire, in 1867, Mexico has had three Presidents f remarkable ability, BENITO JUANEZ, who was LERDO DE TEJADA. elected for two terms; elected for two terms, and Ponvinio Diaz, nov in his fourth term. All these men were born n Mexico, and each of them deserves a place among the statesmen of our century. For orty years previous to the time of the ill-fated MAXIMILIAN, or during the whole period of Mexican independence, the country had been cept in almost perpetual turmoil by revolutionists, conspirators, usurpers, and dietators; thad been at war with this country; it had ost more than half of its territory; it had been ravaged by hordes of marauders; and its name ad become synonymous with anarchy. But. during the past quarter of a century, or under the Presidents here named, all this has been changed. Mexico has enjoyed comparative ranquillity for nearly a generation, and during Diaz's successive terms of the Presidency, he public peace has been but slightly disturbed at any time. There need not be any loubt that, through his present term of office, DIAZ will continue to maintain the temperate policy by which the welfare of Mexico has seen so happly promoted. Peace and prosperity to the republic!

How He Does It.

From the Atlanta Constitution. New Yors, Jan. 27.-1 saked Marion Crawford the other day if it is a fact that he averages (1.08) words a other day it is work upon a novel, as the newspapers have reported him as eaving. "Yea," he repiled, "I often write that number in a day. I never sit down to write a story until it is perfectly and clearly outlined in my mind. I know precisely what I am going to say and what I am going to have my characters do. Hence it is only the transfer of what is in my mind to paper

"Of course," said the novellat, "just as any work tires a man." " Hut literature is a pleasure to you, is it not ?" "Not at all." came the perfectly frank reply. "only so far as it gives me a good living. I write novels bee it pays me to do so, and that is why I casave o few novels. I have to write them, and that it

She was wooed by a handsome young Dr.,
Who one day in his arms tightly ir.;
But straightway he swore
Is would do so no more,
Which the same, it was plain, greatly shr.
Konese City Journal.

There was a young man in Ann Arbor
Who sindled to be a line barber;
He cut quite a dash.
And used up his cash.
Then shaved all his friends at Ann Arbor.
Detroit free Press.

Will "Steele Pen" of Brooklyn, who wrote

out the late Mayor Wickham, please send us his

A maid who is slightly antique Was grossly insuled lead wique; Her beat feliuw and.——It is time we were used.— And new it is said, they don't spique.—Walf.

Capt, Byan May be Retired-A New Tribe It is probable that Police Captain Thomas M.

Ryan of the High Bridge station will be retired under the age limit at Friday's meeting of the Board, although as a veteran fireman he may escape. Cant. Ryan will be 60 years old on Friday. According to the records, he was 60 years old two years ago, but he proved that they were wrong. He was appointed a patrolman on Nov. 12, 1803, and has been a Captain since Sept. 13, 1878. If he is retired. Commissioner MacLean will appoint his suc-

No doubt it was the story printed several days ago to the effect that a bill would be iutroduced in the Legislature requiring twenty five or thirty years service on the force to entitle an officer to a pension that caused the presentation to the Police Board yesterday of ten applications for retirement. The present law requires twenty years of service, and there are several hundred officials who have aiready completed this term. Those retired yesterday

Sergeant James Garner of the City Hall station; Roundaman, John McLiewell of the West Porty-seve street station, Patronnen George A, Robenek of Sanitaly agnad, tronge D, Shaw of Dish Erides, Js. - Sullivan of Church afreet, James A, McCauley Morrisan A, James Foley of Morer afreet, Peter Ro of Fifth airest, William Kernis of West Kityles kred, and Michael Sanion of Jeas Euchty-eighth siz-Four of these completed their terms this

month.
The Board of Surgeons reported that Pollec-men Adolph Holzer of East Fifty-first street and Hichard J. Coogan of Church street were permanently disabled through Illness. They

and Richard J. Coogan of Church street were nermanently disabled through Illness. They have not served long, and Commissioner MacLean would not vote to retire them on \$360 pensions. So they remain on the sick list at \$600, which is half pay.

The roundsmen have informed the Board that they don't think it's fair that they should get only \$1,300 n year while Sergeants get \$2,000. The matter was referred to President Martin for a report.

At the suggestion of the City Improvement Socioty, the Police Board will have an ordinance prepared giving police Captains and sorgeants power to adjudicate at once on the controversies that continually arise between cabmen and their fares about the tariff. Now such cases must go to the Mayor's marshal next day or next week.

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The Central Labor Federation complained that Patrolman James Lawlor of the Union Market station had assaulted a member of the Pearl Button Makers' Union in front of 474 Last Houston street.

Ernest G. Steadman, a lawyer, called the attention of the Board to the daily blockade at the corner of Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. The Superintendent was ordered to give the blockade his special attention and make a report.

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Three Grand Army veterans were appointed doormen as follows: George Uhri at House of Detention, Albert Start at West Thirtisth street, and E. A. Arnold at Kingsbridge. The following were appointed members of the force: John A. Murphy, Thomas F. Reilly, Simon Schattenkook, James H. Green, Joseph Schick, Jeremiah F. Cullity, Andrew Byrnes, and James Kean.

and James Kenn. Transfers: Patroinen William Mechan, Rast Righty-with acreet to West 125th street: Michael F. Uregan, Vest 100th atreet to Linzabeth street. Doorman Frank Supple, Bouse of Decidion to City Hall station. Mr. Martin was reclected President of the Board for a year.

FERDINAND WARD REAPPEARS.

Shaking Hands on the Produce Exchange and Passing Around His Business Cards, Ferdinand Ward of the old firm of Grant & Ward visited the Produce Exchange resterday. He had not been there in ten years. Mr. Ward came to New York originally from Livingston county. He was appointed a clerk on the Produce Exchange early in the eighties. when the Exchange was at Pearl and White hall streets. He drifted into Wall street, organized the firm of Grant & Ward, had any number of alleged Government contracts ruined Gen. Grant, and went to Sing Sing. Since his discharge he has remained quiet in a Connecticut village. He was suavity itself yesterday. He first called on Superintendent Lester B. Howe. Ward told Mr. Howe that he

yesterday. He first called on Superintendent Lester B. Howe. Ward told Mr. Howe that he was engaged in the stationery business, and was ready to accept all printing contracts that his old friends on the Produce Exchange could give him. He had cast in his fortunes with an up-town stationery firm.

After visiting Mr. Howe, Ward went upon the floor of the Exchange. He met and grasped by the hand Edward Annan, the grain elevator king: Herman O. Armour, the pork king: Thomas B. Ball, well known in shipping circles; Louis J. Belioni, the shipping broker: David Bingham, the grain shipper; William Brookfield, at one time Chairman of the Republican State Committee and President of the Republican County Committee; Stephen W. Carey, the shipowner; Samuel L. Finlay of provision fame, and Lewis H. Spence, the stamship agent, and many others. Ward was affability itself. He was dressed elegantly. He passed hits business cards around to everybody on the floor of the Exchange.

Ward inquired after a number of men whom he knew in the old days and who are now in the grave. To one of his old friends he said that he was not prepared to show any outward evidences of feeling at the changed situation which confronted him. He said to this friend:

"While in Sing Sing I thought the conditions very hard. My wife died. But in all my troubles every hour of the day at Sing Sing I comforted myself with the saving. This, too shall pass away. I have lived to see my experience there pass away. I will live to see all unkind thoughts of me pass away. I am in husiness now trying to earn an honest living, Whether I meet with success or failure, the result in either event will pass away."

DID NOT CUT HIS DAUGHTER OFF. Maybe Malthy G. Lane Meant To, but the

The agreement that Maitby G. Lane secured from his daughter, Malvina A. de Mots, on May 31, 1886, by which she gave up all claim to his estate for an income of \$1,200 a year, has been declared invalid by Justice Ingraham of the

Supreme Court. After the compromise was reached which settled the contest over the will of Lane, who left half a million at his death on July 1, 1880, this agreement was discovered. The only other child of Lane, Richard H. Lane, was made trustee under the agreement. He died on July 1, 1884. Eugene H. Fomerov was appointed trustee in his place. The will of Lane gave his daughter an income of \$10,000 a year after the death of her husband, who is living. "The circumstances of Mrs. de Mets." says Justice Ingraham. "made her a supplicant to her father for assistance, as she was suffering for the necessaries of life. It was the duty of her father to nform her of the full effect of the deed, and his father to do so would be a fraud that would would it. I hesitate to say that a father would represent the full error on his daughter, and meter to think that he had intended to make some other provision for her." other child of Lane, Bichard H. Lane, was tended to make some other provision for her.

MISS BURGUN'S DISAPPOINTMENT. She Got All Ready for Her Wedding With ducab Barris and He Bida't Appear.

Ninoteon-year-old Hattle Bergen of 42 Mc-Kibbin street, Williamsburgh, was to have been married on Sunday to Jacob Harris, who lived with his consin at 50 Moore street. The couple became engaged two months ago at the home of an nunt of Harris. Miss Berger had \$700 in bank, and she agreed to furnish had 5,00 in the analysis are seed to furnish overything for the wedding celebration, and also may the able. She had a wedding dress made, which cost her \$50. A week ago she engaged trainen Hall, at 54 Graham avenue, where the festivities were to be held on Sunday afternoon. Harris expressed a wish to let his consin who he said was a rabbi in this consin who he said was a rabbi in this fertific neithin effort the ceremony. When the time for the nuptials arrived neither Harris nor his centin were on hand.

The disappointed girl dismissed the invited guests, and then went home and cried. Yeste day she consulted a lawyer, with a view of lawing Harris punished. He has not been seen since Saturday night, when he told her he would be on hand at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and after the ceremony they would leave on a brief wedding tour.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Portuguese budget above a deficiency of some ixteen million dollars. Many new raxes are to be im

osed to meet it.
The gold yield of the Australian colony of Queensland during last year was 613,000 ounces, an increase of 30,000 ounces over the output of the year previous. Major-Gen Sir George White has been appointed to the post of Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, which will be relinquished by Gen. Lord Roberts

A. Conan Doyle and J. M. Harrie are collaborating it the writing of the librate for a new comic opera, to be set to music by Ernest Ford, and produced at the Savoy

Theatre, London.

It is many years since so great depression in the shipping business of Liverpool existed as at present. One hundred and fifty-aix steamers are lying up in that port, representing about 150,000 tons, among them being all the boats of two transatiantic passenger lines. At no time since the institution of the British Volum teer Force, in 1659, has the citizen army been in such a highly efficient and satisfactory condition as at pre-ent. In 1893 the general total of all arms mustere searly 216,000 efficients out of about 225,000 enrolled.

-A popular piece of World's Fair jewelry, designed or sale in Chicago this year, takes the form of a chate-laine, with objects in the shape of hams, pig a fest, pig's heads, ribs, sides of bacon, and sausages, all done

n silver.
—Andre Gaertner, founder of the Mechanical Museum at Dreaden, who was born in 1654, is said to be the in-ventor of the elevator. In 1717, having become infirm, te made a machine which enabled him to go up and

down the three stories of his house.

There is an elderly resident of Brooklyn, who in his youth saw much of the Scotch and English writers. through his intimacy with the head of a large publish ting house. He affirm the truth of the story that it was the habit of Thomas De Quincey to draw a little bross from his pocket, and tenderly dust his roll of manascript before submitting it to a publisher.

-A New York artist has spent two summers among the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, because, ha says, he gets the same kind of subject there that the French painters find around Barbigon-the same radeness of implements, the same simplicity of habita-tions, even the same bine clothing. "I don't see way, so many of our fellows go to France," said he, "for we have everything that we can want in this country."

One of the most successful painters in New York— a man of unusually aggressive style—saga: "It's pleas-anter to have good notices of yourself than bad ones, but in my own experience I can hardly say that criticiam has affected me to the sale of my work. About two years ago I could not seem to natisfy any of the fellows on the press, and they joined in raining me. money, and I've really had no reason to complain since."

-A manager in New York-not the man one would have expected to say it, either-declares that farce comedios are working a general injury to theatrical interests: "To the legit-mate theatres, because they are taking people away from them; to the public because they are lowering standards of taste; to the variety shows because they are being constantly recruited from them, and to the actors, as a class, be-cause they induce a man to give up honest work and

play at the gallery."

—When the late Gen. Butler was in command in New Orleans a woman of that city applied to him for a pass through the Union lines that she might see her son, who was lying wounded in a house in the auburbs. The General tool her that she could have one if she would take the oath of allegiance. This she refused to do, and argued long and earnestly against it, breating into a flood of tears at length and exclaiming, "You do not know how I love my son." "Ah !" cried Butler, better."

-Sometimes when a man tries to be good he never people in his office heard of it they twitted him and said: "You'll be around here to-morrow with your head went to the ball and didn't drink a drop of anything but water, went home as straight as a string, and in the morning woke up with the mastiest kind of a billons headache. But of course they wouldn't allow that it was anything but champagne. So far an people's good opinion is concerned, it doesn't pay very well to be

physicians and surgeous is to keep charity patients from disobeying orders and dosing themselves with quack medicines. "It is assonishing the way these people act," says the head of a hospital staff, "They come here and get expert treatment for nothing and medicine thrown in. Then they go home and some-tiody advises them to take Bolns's Bolivars for un-hinged liver, or McSwindle's Celebrated Ointment for the cure of all diseases, and they will do it. There is nothing that a physician dreads so much as to treat case in a house where there is an old woman, for he is hardly out of the door before sue goes at the patient with blisters and plasters and nearly drowns him with 'yarb' tea. The patient perhaps dies and we get the

the work necessary to gather capital to float an enter prise, and at the same time to keep information of the nature of it away from busy rivals, found time last week to say: "Did you ever think that a patent does not patent in this country? Well, it's a fact. All that the Patent Office does is to give you a paper with some writing on it, but if another man steals your idea, and goes to manufacturing your invention, the Patent Office will not lift a finger to protect you or to stand by its own decision. The fact that you've got a patent is a point in your favor, but you've got to hire lawyers and fight the thief in the courts, and if he can stand is to hire lawyers longer than you can, that settles you, and you might as well make him a present of your isvention. There are lots of men in the country who are getting rich on the discoveries of other people. All they had to do was to take 'em, and fight the real dis coverers into poverty. The Patent Office to be repected and to be of any use, ought to have the power o cause the stealer of a patent to be sent to prison."

PROF. RUSSO'S SCULPTURES.

tain, presented to the city by our Italo-American citizens, ornaments and dignifies the Eighth avenue and Pifty ninth street entrance to the Central Park, has en exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms sixteen statues and busts in marble, terra cotta, and bronze. They represent a variety of subjects and senti-ments, lively and severe, from the "Genius of Geogra-phy" and "Judith" to "Tickling," in which avery pretty young girl is having lots of merriment with a naked, laughing baby. There are two full-length, lifeize figures, both in marble whose eyes, both in this statue and a bust of the same title, roll with a fine frenzy. The back of the full-length figure is beautifully modelled, though the pose may be open to criticism of being a triffe melodramatic. The other full length is the "Bathing Woman," a graceful figure, clad after the manner of the Freuch bathers supporting herself against the rocks while carrying her howling infact into the water. There is a bust of "Cleopatra," in marble, that is interesting in the haracterization of the spoiled beauty, and two ar amples of the "Veiled Woman," in which the trick of expressing thiny lace over the head and face is cleverly

But Prof. Russo will be popularly regarded as ex-perially happy in his bits of characterization, in which countiry and childish fun and pleasure are expressed with a good deal of spirit. There is "The Flower Girl" for example, a Pompelian flower girl, if the costume signifies anything, who holds out a rose to the waver-ing purchaser with what must be regarded as a very ing purchased with was the state of the purchased with her having expression. "The Little Mother," with her having infant, the "Tickling," stready mentioned, and the "Girl and Cat" are all charming in their treatment of young girls, more or less moved by a sense of fun. The faces of his children are very beauiful and attractive and human, "In Church," and "In the Theatre," two contrasting busts, are finely characterized, the one representing a lovely woman with muff and prayer book and evolids drooning in evotion and the other a belle in avening dress with ran and opera glasses and alive with excitement of the

There are two figures in colored terra cotta, a Moor ish boy and girl, that are almost lifelike in tint and expression and are attractive types of African heauty. The statues will be sold at auction on Friday after

Notes of Pictures.

Now is the time when the painter who has spent the immer in the forest or at the seashors or in the coun try, having got settled again in his studio, opens his doors and sends cards to all his friends to come and see doors and sends cares to all its life in the bound in Mr. R. M. Shurtlett, who has brought back from his haunts in the Adirondacks several fire produces, full of verdure, sunshine, and shadow of North Woods atmosphere. One of his canvases is quite the largest he has ever altempled, being some 5 by 8 or 10 feet, and it has what so many of Mr Shiriled's pictures have the appear ance of your being able to walk into it. Mr. Shirtled' lingered long mough in the North Woods, tee, to bring back a view of the snow that penetrates the less dense parts of the forest, and he seems to have portrayed it with a fine perception of its varied hies of rose and bine, sea green and yellow, according to the lights direct and reflected.

Aug. Francén is holding receptions at his studio in the Sherwood on Saturdays, where he shows several of his works in water colors of landscape and figures, and careful studies of light and atmospheric effects.

There are seven etchings by David Law of "The Burns Country" on view at Wonderdich's that will in-terest the compatriots of the sweet singer of Ayr. The views chosen by Mr. Law are such as were closely assocrated with events in the poet's life, beginning with the cottage on the banks of from where he was born, and including Alloway kirs, associated with the memory of mad Tam o' shanter, the poet's monument on the Doon; the "Twa Brigs of Ayre;" "Lincladen Abbey, hear Dumfries " and two views of the Nith at Lincluden Mr Law excludings, while they are full of fine aympa-thetic feeling for the beauties of reattish scenery, and interesting rather on account of their association than because of their technical interest as etchings. They are executed quite in the manner of the line en-graving, though ga ning greatly in rednement and self-

effect by reason of the bitten line Man Outdone by Woman. From the Beffula Lauren.

"You may talk all you like about women being the weaker sex." said Mrs. Snipps. "but the women of this country did something last year that men could never do."
"And that was?" inquired Mr. Snipps.
"Lost 50.000.000 hairpins and wore the wings of 3,000,000 birds on their hats."

Keep up that rasping cough, at the peril of breaking down your lungs and throat rather let the afflicted immediately breart at once to Br. B. Jarne's Expecto-rant, which cures all coughs and colds, and aniello-rates all lung complications and throat alls.—After